THE SUNDAY HERALD

WILL CONTAIN

The Brightest Special Articles and The Most Interesting General Telegraph and Local News

Published in any Grand Rapids paper.

SECURE A COPY WITHOUT FAIL

TELEPHONE NUMBERS Buelness Offices Editorial Rooms

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY and SUNDAY, One Year \$6.00 SUNDAY, One Year ... WEEKLY, Oue Year

There will be more flurries today and colder, with northwest winds.

SAW BIS BUSBAND. Elsewhere is published the report of a visit by a reporter for THE HERALD to Professor Archer's so-called seance held last evening. One reading the report will not need to be told that the professor is a humbug and a fraud. He has been exposed several times in the city papers and the most reliable spiritualistic journals join in pronouncing his performance to be a "fake" pure and simple. This office has been besieged by conscientious yet deluded friends of the "professor" wno have petitioned and prayed that he be given a "fair shew." Their importunities prevailed, and a reporter was duly commissioned to visit the "professor's" parlors and to write a report of what he saw and heard. He was prepared to sit in the awful presence of spectral figures, to hear the parted, but when the "professor" in flowing robes of immaculate white stepped into his affrighted presence and announced that he was the husband of the reporter, the latter's whiskers gave a violent start and for a moment he sat transfixed with astonishment before the "professor's" colossal exhibition of assurance. A reporter is called upon to face disease, death, and not infrequently damnation, but this particular reporter declares that he never met anything before that so completely paralysed him with amazement as the diaphanous performance given as a spiritual seance last evening.

DEMOCRATIC GET-THERE. For a week past and over the democrats of the house have been in an unhappy predicament and have demonstrated the truth of the oft repeated statement, that, all the conditions being right, the democratic party never fails to make such an exhibition before the country as results in disgust, because of its hypocrisy, and distrust of its intentions. All the conditions seem to be right at this time, and Messrs. Holman and Dockery have been eager to act leading parts, in the first scene of the farce now running on the congressional stage for the season. Some Michigan editor a number of years ago aptly characterized democracy when ne said it was an "organized appetite." The fact is, that as now organized and constituted, the democracy is working upon a "get-there" plan and without regard to results or cousequences beyond the mere matter of party triumph. The constitution, national or state, concerning which a democrat is always so solicitous for fear it will be trampled under foot, is overlooked when it is necessary to steal a state, and practical revolution disregard of private rights and settled law are resorted to in order to win. In times gone by it was the theory that political parties were not organized and maintained simply to attain supremacy in the affairs of state, but rather, that these organizations were the mere instrumentalities through which certain favored policies might be adopted as a part of our governmental system, according as one party or the other found favor with the people. Now, nowever, so far as the democratic party is concerned, this has been reversed under the "got-there" plan of operations. Democracy has one object before it and only one, that is, to win no matter how. No motive ever moves a democrat except the deaire for party encouse, which duly interpreted meaus spoils of office. From highest to lowest the greed for spoils and place prompts every move. Euch a course is poor policy, having always to view the future of the party. But there are two things which democrats, asa party, give little need to: the first is a consistent party policy, the other is the future. The great masses going to make up the party do not have to

GRAND RAPIDS HERALD the ignorance and cupidity of the masses, the future is left to take care of itself, for sufficient unto the day is even temporary power.

UNBLUSHING IMPUDENCE. One of the most unbiushing exhibi-

tions of unadulterated "gall" is presented by the agents of the vault-fixtures companies when they appear be-DAILY and SUNDAY. Three Mouths 1.30 fore the supervisors and, without a like a patriot until his legal successor 2.00 twings of conscience, ask to be granted a contract for supplying the county with the fixtures needed. It is admitted that these self-same agents entered into an agreement, the object of which was to cheat the county, and by specious prevarication as to the actual value of the wares offered to extort from the taxpavers more than \$2000 above their worth. Having been frustrated in their baldfaced attempt to swindle the taxpayers in the manner indicated, they now have the baldheaded impudence to impertinently tell get the \$2000, but failing, they will value. Such a spectacle is never witnessed in the commercial markets for the perpetrators of such a transparent scheme upon discovery would sneak out of sight. If the supervisors were to do their full and untrammeled duty, they would kick these presumptuous fellows into the street. Silica-Barytic Bellaire, when at the rosiest of his monumental cheek and nerve, was a more dwarf in comparison with these vault-fixture vultures. The The supervisors will hardly dare to deal embroglio. with them. If there are no other styles and makes of fixtures in the market than their's, better employ a Kent county mechanic to make them, than to buy of tricksters. The action of the board in finally rejecting all bids before it and in advertising for new ones is commendable.

DIVORCE LAWS.

The wisdom of allowing each state to fix the causes upon which a divorce around the city's swelled head. may be obtained, though often severely criticised by those favoring one uniform for all the states, has to recommend it the sanction of our constitution and customs. Marriage, the most holy obligation which man enters into. should be sacredly guarded against any measures which tend to profane its soiemnity or relax any of its gravity. Its obligations and import should be deeply impressed upon the high contracting parties. Guard the first important step so well that a divorce may be the ultimatum, but not the excuse for an unholy amour. Divorce cases should be docketed with criminal cases, and should be surrounded with all the publicity and gravity attending criminal proceedings. The applicant should be placed in the position of a prosecuting witness, and the costs taxed to the state, when the applicant is poor. With this method of procedure and the primary causes of divorce-youth, undue haste and maufficient incomes upon which to maintain a family, guarded against, the divorce court would speedily rise to stalegitmate and proper function. Causes for divorce should be broad enough and humane enough to protect the innocent, the helpless and the wronged. The laxity new complained of could be overcome, and the uniformity so much desired, realized by agreement among the different state legislative bodies. This course would render justice more speedy and uphold morality fquite as effectively as if the jurisdiction of these cases was placed in the federal courts. Austerity is as much to be deplored as is lazity. In England and Canada there is but one recognized cause of divorce-adultery. In England the house of lords and in Canada the senate are the only courts having jurisdiction. There the enormous expense attending the procure ment of a divorce, renders it prohibitive to all except the wealthy. The poor, weak, half-starved wife, made miserable by the brute who has sworn to protect her, has no recourse, but must suffer on until such time se his drunken fancy prompts him to end her misery by beating out her brains.

Ove paper suggests that Sioux Falls should keep its divorce colony for ex hibition at the World's fair. This would never be tolerated, for Chicago has a pretty successful divorce machine testf and will brook no native competition in that line of business.

Is the death of Justice Bradley the United States supreme court suffers the ines of one of its ablest members. He e reasoned with, and, relying upon | was a singularly conscientious jurist. A | county hospital.

broadminded citizen and a profound LABOR AND ITS PAY thinker. His knowledge of admiralty and patent laws was generally admitted by lawyers to be more extensive than that of any other American jurist. He had served as an associate justice for twenty-one years, having been appointed by President Grant in 1870.

CHICAGO has given notice that while the democratic national convention was thrust upon her, and notwithstanding it will be an unwelcome guest, yet great efforts will be put forth to show the delegates her stockyards and distilleries. Chicago is magnanimous but she doesn't propose to desecrate the Auditorium and World's Fair site by allowing a horde of the "unwashed" and "unterrified" to invade them.

Acrs of devotion to duty are so rare in these days of railroad wrecks from man's carelessness, that the heroic efforts made by hostier Scott of W. S. Hull's stable, whose bare feet were frozen while attempting to arouse the neighbors and to save the doomed horses, stand out in glorious relief. He should not be forgotten.

SOCKLESS SIMPSON scored sweet success, simply speaking sapient syllables; secured silence serene, several statesmen standing still, showing Sockless, supreme sympathy. Sockless' sentences suggested sending shining silver samthe policy which results in obtaining olians, so saucy, starving squaws should secure substinence. Sockless succeeded.

DESIGERATS in the Iowa senate have just thrown the secretary, named Chill, out of office. He was a republican and refused to give up his office was chosen. He was hustled over the "cliff," so to speak, without ceremony and he is now in the abyse of despair.

ANOTHER ideal is shattered. It has been discovered that the heroine of Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona" was a drunken old squaw and the hero was a horse thief. Thus are the ideals of the sentimentalist ruthlessly torn down by the cold, unsympathetic reality of facts.

CLEVELAND's followers insist that the selection of Chicago was a triumph for the supervisors that they tried hard to their chief, and take comfort in the conclusion that his nomination i supply the fixtures at their honest thereby assured. Senator Hill has not expressed himself.

Voicing the sentiment of the newspaper makers of the city The Eagle very truthfully says that Mr. W. S. Hull will have their sympathy in the considerable loss he sustained by Friday morning's fire.

M. Constant has refused to fight a duel with M. Laur, because the latter waited too long after the offense before the challenge. Here is a precedent people will not care to deal with them. that might be followed in the Chilian

effect that the sugar trust has buletined millions of new securities. The purpose is to raise funds to buy Claus Spreckels out. Claus says he wou't be

Ir many more unsolicited honors are heaped upon Chicago it will be necessary for the authorities to extend the city limits, or put a boop-iron band

CHILI has asked for time. If she ever gets to blows with Uncle Sam she will be calling for "time" between every breath.

AMUSEMENTS.

Professor Gleason's exhibition of horse training at l'owers' opera house this evening will include the handling of a 2-year-old Clydesdale stailion that has never had a strap on; Geo. Cole's famous stallion; Chas. F. Rood's thoroughbred; S. N. Bates' colt; two vicious kickers, ene of them has neither been driven or ridden. This will be Professor Gleason's last exhibit.

Professor Smith, at Hartman's hall, is desirous that all the ladies in Grand Rapids should see his marrelous extion to all ladies tonight, when they will be admitted from when accompanied by a gentleman. Prof. Gleason the horse trainer had

a fine audience at Powers' last might, where be met many strange horrer, all of which he readily brought under his magic spell. Mr. Glesson's engagement ends tonight.

Powers' opera house ought to be packed tomorrow night when the Wilbur opera company and Suste Kirwin will present the "Mascotte" at the same prices of admission which prevail Prof. Smith made many admirer

and friends at Hartman's ball last evening where he managed several. herstofore unmanageable steeds. Mr. Smith's engagement ends next Wednes-The Wilbur company gave two per-

formances of "The Bohemian Girl" at Redmond's yesterday. This afternoon "Fanchette" and tonight that tuneful and popular opera "Erminie. Seate are now on sale at Redmond's for the appearance of that beautiful actress Agnes Herendon, who will begin

her engagement tomorrow evening in "La Belle Marie." Today will be a gala day at Geary's museum. Every toy in town will be there to see the balloons let loose and grab for the 1000 pennies which will be

scattered in the museum. The Irwin Vaudeville company giving one of the best entertainments seen in that theater this season. Mati-

Over twenty performers are on the program of Bestrice Leo's novelties which are due at Smith's next week.

Vissua, Jan 22 - During the post week influence has raged with resewed severity in this city. 531 deaths having been reported for the week, as against 321 in the previous week. There are 8,586 patients in the bospitals and all these institutions are overgrowded.

Seat to an Asylum Marwaruse Jan. 18 Mrs Marion T. Dudley, the well-known authoress, was adjudged insane Thursday by Dea Ladd and Fox and will be sept to the

Commissioner Wright Tells About His New Work.

WHAT HE HAS ACCOMPLISHED

During the Five Years of His Service. Volumes of Industrial Facts and Figures.

"The department of labor" is purely an educational force. Its results are intangible, they cannot be measured by the standard of dollars and cents. In this respect its work differs from that of other departments of the national government. It is our province to gathers collate and present to the putlie facts bearing upon certain important economic questions. These facts have a far greater value than mere theories in determining the effect of a given policy or system upon our social condi-tions. They are eloquently suggestive to those who study such topics and seek by legislation or otherwise to promote the welfare of wage-earners, who comprise the great bulk of our people.

The department was begun as an experiment. Its work has been so satisfactory to the people of all classes that its permanency is assured. It was nuthorized in 1584 by act of congress, and in January, 1885, was organized as a bureau of the department of the interior. In 1888 it was disconnected therefrom and made an independent department, bearing the same relation to the government as that formerly held by the department of agriculture before its head was promoted to a seat in the cabinet. This relation is the right and proper one and should be continued. Cabinet positions are, of necessity, more or less political. The department of labor is and should be absolutely dispreed from politics. It is a pleasure to know that this is recognized by men of all parties. It has been my fortune to be at the head of this department since its organization, and I am glad to say that never, under either a democratic or a republican administration, have I been asked



ON. CARROL D. WRIGHT.

to do anything of a political nature, nor has there been a suggestion as to have a bearing in that direction. This is as it should be, for it is clear to me that a departure from this rule would result in a serious impairment of its usefulness.

We are not noisy. We do our work quietly and what is accomplished appears in the annual reports. Four vol umes have been issued and the fifth is now in the hands of the printers. Each year is devoted to a particular line of inquiry. In this way much better results are attained than would be possible if it were attempted in each report to cover the entire field. In such case the report would necessarily be meager, fragmentary and unsatisfac-

Our first volume, issued in 1886, cor ered the subject of industrial depres sions at home and abroad. We con ployed special agents in all parts of our own country, as well as in the principal countries of Europe. A vast amount of information was collected bearing apon this subject in alleits phases. The facts and figures were so arranged as to render them intelligible to the reader. Convict labor was the topic of the secend report. In this were included all penal institutions the inmates of which were employed in productive industry. Careful inquiries were made into the convict system of every state in the union, and also of foreign countries. It is needless to say that the volume contains much food for thought. The third volume relates to strikes and lockouts in the United States during the six years prior to 1887. Our inquiry was with especial reference to the causes and effects of these disturbances and the resultant gains and losses. The volume contains also a codificalaws bearing upon this subject. The fourth report is one of peculiar interest and importance to our people. It is upon the condition of working women in twenty-one of our principal cities-their occupations, wages, moral character and modes of living. It is devoted specifically to women who are employed in shops and manufactories. We expect to further pursue this sub-ject by investigating the condition of those who ply the needle, domestic who earn their bread. Volume five, which is now nearly ready for distribution, is upon railroad labor. We have been at great pains to gather the material for this report, and I think with good results. We have had the hearty cooperation of organizations of railway employee and of the companies. As an illustration I may cite the fact that several of the latter sent us their payrolls so that we might have the exact truth as to the wages paid all classes of distribution in January.

In my judgment the condition of the viewed in all sapects, is botter now than at any previous period in our history. There is a continual ebh and flow of the tide of general prosperity which for the time affects more or less the men and women who toll. For this reason it is not easy to make a comparison of a single year with another preceding or following it. But taking a period of, any, twenty-five years, and striking a general average, so to speak, we may reach a fair exertistion. Doing this we see a marked and gratifying improve-ment. Wages are higher, and while in

some respects the cost of fiving is also increased, considering what a man gets for his money, the advantages he has of education, the general diffusion of intelligence and social enjoyment, the relative value of wages over the cost of living has materially advanced. A very important consideration is the fact that while wages have increased, then that while wages have increased there

has been a general decrease in the hours of labor. Where this is taken into the account the large compensation the artisan and the laborer receive for their time becomes even more apparent The reduction in the hours of labor gives more time and opportunity for recreation and intellectual culture, and these are potent influences in bettering the condition of the wage-carners.

None will deny that in the United States the workingman popularly so called is at this time more of a social and political factor than ever tefore. Labor is more respectable—if I may use the expression without being misunder Education develope in the workingman all that goes to make good citizenship, and this commands own fidence and respect. In our own coun try the conditions are radically different from those of any other. Here the great body of workers are not composed of a continuous line or race. In Germany, for instance, they are substantially all Germans and have been for centuries. In England, France and other countries it is much the same. Comparative conclusions are therefore much more easily reached than here. where we have a beterogeneous mass made up from all the civilized antions of the globe. The great wonder of students and publicists should be that this great body of people, so constituted, should be so intelligent, so well paid, and generally so orderly.

Comparing our own with foreign countries, it is an indisputable fact that the condition of the working people is immeasurably better. What is most demanded now, in my opinion, is a wise and just regulation-perhaps the word restriction would be unAmerican-of fereign immigration. Well copuldered measures to this end would promote the interest of our wageworkers. What those measures should be I will not attempt to ray. There has always been some legislation tending in that direction. This is in some degree experimental and may lead to something more tangible and definite.

I believe the social and moral con-

dition of all people, in all countries. is growing better. I am not a pessi-mist. I do not think the world is going backward. I am what might be called a conservative optimist, looking always to the better side of things and seeing improvement and progress wherever they can be found. Speaking in a general way, the workingmen has always had a hard time of it. He has never received his legitimate share of the product of his labor. This has been the result of existing conditions and not of any fixed purpose on the part of his employer to defraud him, or of presumed bostility between capital and labor. So many factors enter into the price of labor that it is hard to say why a man is paid so much or so little. The chief question in the labor problem of to-day is: How shall the worker receive his just and equitable abuve of production? That we are nearing the point of a fairer distribution I firmly believe. Just what the changes will be by which this most desirable condition may be brought about it is quite impossible now to define. The problem must solve itself in its own way. Legislation cannot do it. There are unwritten economic principles and laws which must determine. There has long been a gradual narrowing of profits to capital, resulting from the increase of wages, competitive rivalry and other causes. Interest is lower than formerly, and this is in the line of equalization, being to the advantage of the borrower at the expense of the lender. There is at the same time . 30 general cheapening of many manufactured articles, which helps the consumer. All these elements enter into 50 the question and foster the hope of a solution at no distant day. This is the plain logic of events. It is a favorable sign of the times

that never before has been such a general, sincere and deep-seated sympathy with the laboring class, and a desire to better their condition in every prac ticable way. There will always be misfortune and vice, poverty and want, but we may regard hopefully the work of legislators, the press and the pulpit for the improvement of mankind. Employers are more considerate of the men and women who toll for them. Everything is in the line of elevating labor instead of degrading it. With this in view, the department of labor is, as I said at the beginning, an educational force. It does not put dollars directly into the peckets of the workingman, but it does give him material aid in ways that are quite as effectual. I believe the era of strikes in this country for the present practically over. They have been expensive educators, exacting large tuition bills, but they have taught labor and capital each to respect the rights of the other. Much as they are to be deprecated they have not been an unmixed evil. They have had their part in working out the perplexing industrial problem Both Alike.

show) - Are you wax? Second Visitor-No; are you?-Lon don Tid-Dis

AMUSEM ENTS. C. S. HARTMAN, Prop. and Mgr

FRIDAY, JAN. 29.

GRANDEST CONCERT OF THE

MISS ALICE RICE,

MISS EDITH MEGREGOR. WM R PRESENDEN. MISS P. CLIFF BERRY,

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. or office on Otrawa street opens Thursday



AMUBEMENTS.

DOWERS GRAND OFFER BUCSE

FRIDAY NIGHT, JAN. 22,

PROF. O. R. GLEASON

GREAT HORSEMAN.

WILL HARRIS A VICIOUS STALLION

FOUR OTHER VERY VICIOUS HORSES.

A GRAND BATTLE BETWEEN MAN AND HORSE FOR VICTORY.

K. E. GLEASON, - . Sole Owner

PARTHAN'S BALL C. S. HABTMAN, Prop'r and Mgr

All ladies admitted free, accompanied by

LADIES, ATTENTION!

4 -- Special Attractions -- 4 TONIGHT



GIROD

He is an imported Percharma stallion, weich the Lin Spounds, on near by While to McCre. and Duston, Mich.

TONIGHT.
The Occason Horse.
TONIGHT.
A Thoroughbred hunner. eren Wild and Visious Hors &. TONIGHT.

BANNER NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

Puring the intermission the little set Dandy likes, the most perfect cout in Ministers, will con exhibition. EVERTHING NEW TONIGHT.

ADMISSION -23, 50 and 55 cents. Exhibition at \$ 15. Carriages may be ordered for 10 o'clock. NAT BEHRANS, Manager,

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

C. SUMNER BURNOUGHS. Acting Manager One Week | Commencing | Jan. 17

Matthees Dally. 444 The Wilbur Opera Company

SUSIE KIRWIN Sunday Evening-The Grand Duchesa" 10 CTS Monday. ."Fanchette.

CTS. Wednesday "P.noess Totu. Thursday "Jolly Perfuma."
Friday "Bohemian Girl." Saturday Matinee "Fanchette." Seturday Evening .. "Erminis." 70-Lyne Astints-70. 30

Next Week-Agues Herndron.

CIR

EART'S WORLD'S MUSEUM JAMES GEARY, Manager

WEEK OF JAN. 18. SIR HENRY ALEXANDER COOPER. The Yorkshire Gapt, tailest man or earth, stands eight feet two mehes in

beight. MISS DOWNES, of Cheisea. Who will she be?

MR. GEARY'S CLEVER STOCK COMPANY Of dramatic stars, presenting the first turee days the very founy fares "MUFFIN'S MISHAPS."

"NEVADA JIM." Next Week-"UNZIE," the Austra Feb. 1-JO-JO, the human canine.

O MITE'S OPERA HOUSE. WILLIAM P. SMITH.

First Visitor (at realistic waxwork ONE WEEK MANDAY, JAN. 1.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT

IRWIN BROS. COMEDY AND VAUDEVILLE CO.

Frank La Mondue, Lottle Gilnon, National Trie.
Frank Bryan, Miss Nellie Formator
G. E. Moutten. Tanner & Dowley. Phil-The Mills-Hettle
The Two Littles-Miss Little Beach and

Miss Ida Littian Abranik. A WARM RECEPTION!

A.AJ. SHELLHAN SUPERITURNAL AND